AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway -To Onlige Benson

BOWERY THEATER, Howery-HEBERW SON-RORE MIBLO'S, Broadway-ELOPEMENT-GREEN MONEY

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Eva, T. WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway-Soldier's Coun-

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway-Brutopia BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Breadway-Buck

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-THE PAIRY LIGHT

New York, Friday, June 16, 1854.

To the Public.

of any daily journal in Europe or America The Daily HERALD circulates nearly sixty

heets per day. The Weekly editions-published on Saturday and Sun day-reach a circulation of nearly seventy thousand sheets

The aggregate issue of the HERALD establi shout four hundred thousand sheets per week, or over

mocnty millions of sheets per annum.

FROM WASHINGTON Under the telegraphic head is given a sketch of roposed modifications to the tariff act, as I upon by the Canmittee of Ways and Means. It will be seen that the bounties heretofore granted to fishermen remain untouched, which leads to the supposition that the proposed reciprocity treaty with the British provinces is not regarded with that degree of favor claimed for it by certain parties. The maximum of revenue to be collected under the provisions of the modified tariff is forty five million dollars. We shall take occasion to give our views at length on this subject hereafter.

We have had all sorts of rumors, both from Washington and Madrid relative to the settlement of the Black Warrior affair, but it seems it vet remains an open question. In another column may be found an explanation from the organ of the Cuban gov ernment of the various outrages committed against the persons and property of our citizens in Cuba. Of course the conduct of the officials is fully justi-

fled in these explanations.

It is said that the nomination of Mr. Westbrook to the office of United States District Attorney for this district meets with the cordial approbation, both of the delegation in Congress from this State, and also of all the prominent politicians.

In the Senate vesterday a bill was reported pro viding for the payment of the creditors of Texas coming within the act of September 9, 1850, and appropriating \$6,500,000, to be divided pro rata g the holders of bonds or other obligations for which the revenues of that State were pledged be fore its annexation. A synopsis of the provisions of the bill is given in the telegraphic report, but it is suggested that they will merely serve as the groundwork for the Senate in its action on the subject. Mr. Clayton gave his views at length in favor of the bill granting land to the indigent insane, and in opposition to the President's veto. With regard to the exercise of the veto power his remarks were similar to the arguments advanced by whig politicians generally. He cited instances of rec mendations by democratic Presidents of appropriations of the public lands for objects analogous to that provided for in the bill, and closed with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the measure, on the ground of the philanthropic purpose sought to be accomplished.

In the House the bill amending the postage law. was taken up, and Mr. Gerrit Smith moved to amend so as to provide that the act shall remain in force for two years, and at the expiration of that time the Post Office Department be abolished. There is a deficit tempting to abolish the franking privilege-which everybody knows will never be done, as members of Congress are the last persons in the world to relin quish such a privilege-or to increase the rate of postage, which the universal sentiment of the country is opposed to, why not at once appropriate from the treasury a sum sufficient to make up the deficit of two millions. The proposition to increase the rate is idle. In committee on the General Appropriation bill amendments were offered providing compensation for the public officers in the new Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and also making appropriations for certain custom houses-tho struck out of the Deficiency bill.

Our despatches contains several interesting iter of intelligence from Washington. There seems to be no doubt but the House will concur in the Senate's resolutions for a recess during the hot months of summer. The appropriation for the salaries of the officers in the new Territories was moved in the House yesterday, and it is stated that the nominations have been made and will be sent in to-day This will end that matter. A treaty with Japan is in course of preparation, and it will be submitted to the consideration of the Senate as soon as possible.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

A letter will be found in another column from our Havana correspondent, in which he makes some interesting comments upon the political and social condition of the people of Cuba, and their capability just now of undertaking a revolution.

BROOKLYN MATTERS. The Excise Commissioners of Kings county are or trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer charged with misdemeanor in granting licenses to sell ardent spirits to improper persons. This investigation is of considerable importance, as it will probably result in a judicial decision as to the extent o power which may be exercised by excise commisoners. A full report of the case is given ele

In the case of the Farleys, the jury had not yes terday been able to agree upon a verdict. The Judge appears determined to keep them out until

APPAIRS IN THE CITY.

A very curious case of the alleged lunacy Mr. Thomas Dunlap is now pending before the Su-preme Court. It appears that Mr. Dunlap was a juror on the De Corn trial, which lasted some days, and he there contracted a severe cold, which led to a protracted illness. Some of his relatives construe this into a fit of insanity, and procured an order of inquiry into his state of mind, which was granted with the express proviso that Mr. Dunlap should be recent at the investigation and be seen by the jury. This proviso, however, was not complied with evidence was adduced on the part of Mr. Dunlap's relatives, and his lunacy pronounced upon ex parte testimony. He was consequently confined in the asylum for several weeks. Yesterday his counsel applied to Judge Roosevelt for a supersedeas, which he Court granted, directing Mr. Dunlap's relatives o show cause why the alleged lunatic should not be estored to his liberty and the full possession of his roperty. Mr. Dunlap, who was in court, conversed reely with several eminent members of the bar and ther gentlemen with whom he was acquainted, and

ppeared perfectly rational and sane. Judge Barculo, of the Supreme Court, is lying angerously ill of chronic diarrhosa, at the residence

his father in-law, in Nineteenth street. The improved feeling in flour previously notices as maintained without change in prices. Canada se in better demand for export, and advanced from

12c. to 25c. per barrel. Cotton sold freely, and in some cases, it was said, showed an advance of about a half cent per pound since the receipt of the

The Democratic Republican General Committee which meets in Stuvyesant Institute held a meeting last evening. A full report of the interesting proceedings may be found in another column.

MISCELLANEOUS. In the Legislature of New Hampshire on Wedner day there were three unsuccessful ballotings for State printer. The ball of the House of Represen tatives was on Thursday occupied by the Demo-cratic State Convention, when no doubt arrangements were made for the election of United States Senators to-day. The chances of the candidates of ent are considered as somewhat precari ous; but the cohesive power which has so healed up divisions in the ranks of parties may again, if brought into requisition, unite the factions. At a late hour last night we received a partial account of the doings of the State Convention. Nathaniel B. Baker, the present incumbent, was nomi-nated for Governor, and Mark Noble for Railroad Commissioner. Resolutions endorsing the President, couched in the most fulsome terms, also the Nebraska bill, and the Baltimore platform, were proposed; but the prevalence of lightning to the eastward prevented us receiving the close of the proceedings, although there is no doubt the resolu-

Advices from Port au Prince to June 2 have been received, but make no mention of the reported invasion of Dominica by the Haytiens. The country was tranquil, so we presume Soulouque had re lapsed into that lazy state so congenial to his race The market was glutted with provisions. Cof was scarce and in demand, a great number of European vessels being at Port au Prince.

A disastrous conflagration occurred at Worccster Mass., on Thursday afternoon. It burned over space of four acres, including the principal manuactories of the city, located on Union, Exchange and Cypress streets. The loss is estimated at from three hundred thousand to half a million doll about one-third of which is covered by insurance.

A bill similar in its provisions to the Maine Liquor law was yesterday passed in both houses of the Connecticut Legislature.

Affairs at Washington-The Do-Nothings of

The resolution of the House of Represents tives, providing for closing the present sessio of Congress on the 14th of August, has been rejected by the Senate, and that learned body insist upon a recess covering the interval from the 17th of July to the 16th of October which may probably be adopted by the House. This arrangement will enable the members t

be among "the rural districts" through the fiery ordeal of midsummer and the dog-days, and it will give them the privilege of taking hand in their August or October elections for the next Congress. Doubtless this last consideration was involved in Mr. Gwin's mo tion, for the spoils policy of the administration, the Nebraska bill, the movements of the Know Nothings, the temperance movement and other causes, promise to make sweeping work of the estimates of the small-beer politi cians of both houses at Washington. A large number of members, whigs and democrats hards and softs, especially of the North, hold their chances of re-election upon a very slender tenure, and hence there is something of bro therly magnanimity in the kind and accom modating resolution of Mr. Gwin. A Concressional recess, from the middle of July to the middle of October, will give to every member plenty of time for "self-vindication" before his beloved constituents; for if, in the interval proposed, any man who voted for or against the Nebraska bill shall fail to define his po sition to the satisfaction of his district, the fault will be his own, or the result of circumstances beyond the control of the two houses of Congress. Their generosity cannot be im-

There is another feature in this plan of a re cess, which is almost irresistible in its appeal to the patriotism of every member of Congress interested in the matter of extra pay and mile age. By the law of 1819, if one se gress shall extend to within ten days of the next session, the members are not allowed their mileage. Mr. Gwin proposes a recess, and that the meeting in October shall be but the continuation of the present session, the pay of the members to go on through the recess the same as if they were in session and doing nothing, which is equivalent to a recess, in a practical view. The advantage, if anything, lies with he recess, including the continued per diem of the members; for a recess would cut off a large Il of contingent expenses. Thus far, then, between continuing the present session till Octoh r, and the proposed recess with a continuance pay, the latter expedient is best; for it would be an intolerable infliction upon the country to be bored with the twaddle and humbug of Congressional verbiage from day to day through he whole summer, and into the middle of next autumn. The very idea of such a thing is oppressive and suffocating. Human nature, outside of Washington, could not stand it, except in the event of war. If there be no other hope of relief, therefore, let us have a Congressional recess, including the continued pay of the members. The people may consent to it as an act of charity, for doubtless a very long recess will occur before many of the satellites of the present Congress are returned to Washington again, after next December.

Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, said, (and he is practical business man,) that by having an adjournment over till October, the session might extend to December, and then no member could receive mileage. Only think of that. The public interests apparently had nothing to do with this business. It was simply a matter of pay and mileage. Mr. Gwin had made it all straight for the continuation of the pay; but should the session extend to December, when the next one will begin, the members would be cut out of their mileage by an existing law. Mr. Badger is the man, however, for overcoming such impediments to the spoils. The difficulty suggested could be remedied by an amendment to one of the appropriation bills. So it could. Happy thought! A shrewd man, that Mr. Badger. Mr. Gwin's motion for a recess was finally adopted, 25 to 16; and should the House concur, the pay of the members will go on from the adjournment on the 17th of July to the resumption of the session again on the 16th of October, the contingency of the mileage being still an open question.

Having thus elucidated the paramount subects of the pay and the mileage of the members of the two houses, we are constrained to a passing consideration of the secondary and merely incidental question of the public business-the foreign and domestic concerns of this great confederacy of twenty-five millions of people. In this connection, the question which is first suggested, is, why this recess till October, and the resumption of the session then to be continued till December? Why cannot the necessary bills for carrying on the operations of the government be passed, so as to close | well belongs to themselves.

this session finally by the middle of July? The reason is that the public business is but a con-tingent in the estimates of members. They have other fish to fry. They have the spoils to look after-the ensuing elections for the next Congress, and various important schemes and intrigues for the public plunder and the next

We are in the seventh month of the ses The two houses have passed the Lunatic Asylum Land bill, which the President has vetoed; and the Nebraska bill, which the President has graciously approved, including one of our soft shell, free soil Nebraska men, who has been onored with the office which Charles O'Cono positively refused to hold. A small appropriation bill or two, and some private claims have been considered; the House have passed the Homestead bill, and the Senate have passed a beautiful set of railroad landchemes, and the equally beautiful Gadsde treaty. They have elected their own printer. rejected George Sanders as Consul at London. and have approved the mjection of Judge Bronson and the appointment of Redfield as Collector of New York. This is what the two houses have done. What they have yet to do may be shortened to the same dimensions, or extended indefinitely, for the business of Congress is never finished. It would still accumulate with a perpetual session, while a dollar remained in the treasury; and that exhausted, business would begin anew in schemes to "raise the

The measures still awaiting the action of the two houses, are the principal appropria-tion bills, the Homestead bill in the Senate, French spoliations, patent extensions, and railroad land jobbing schemes. The Pacific rail road has been postponed till December, on account of the unreported surveys. The President's veto of the Lunatic bill is undergoing slow and wearisome discussion in the Senate Very likely the action of the Senate will ratify the rejection of the lunatics on the same day with its approval of some large gratuity to a gang of unscrupulous railroad stock job bers. But in all this we can detect nothing to justify the resumption of the session in October, after lasting till the middle of July What, then, besides the pay and the mileage has induced the Senate to insist upon a reces and the resumption of the session in October Perhaps we can guess it.

The Washington Union has for sometim past, been keeping up a most ferocious and warlike outcry against the alleged Anglo-Spanish project of the Africanization of Cuba. The Presi dent, meantime, has issued an indignant proclamation against the filibusteros. " Hands off. gentlemen, that's my affair." But still the subject is involved in mystery. The filibusteros are hopeful—the Spanish authorities of Cuba are savage and suspicious of foul play. Mr. Soulé, at Madrid, makes slow progress in the work of "manifest destiny." It is reported that Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, (who ought to have something,) and Mr. Dallas, of Pennsylvania (who desires to have something to do for the public good,) are to be sent to Spain to aid and direct Mr. Soulé in his official duties. It is surmised that all three may push matters to extremities, and come home with a war close upon their heels. The proposition has been mooted, of investing the President with the authority and funds necessary for the contingency of was during the Congressional recess. Ah! yes that's it—the probable ultimatum of a war with Spain lies at the bottom of the obstinacy of the Senate in insisting upon a recess, and a meeting in October; or Cuba may be acquired, incur ring the necessity of a prompt appropriation o the first instalment of the purchase money for the relief of Spain. Who knows?

The action of the Senate, then, upon the sub ect of a recess, is chargeable to Cuba. Per haps the administration may also desire the by Santa Anna, and some ready money for his benefit as soon as possible. Still there can be little doubt that the Senate believe that next to the pay and the mileage, the existing crisis in the Cuba question may demand the presence of Congress in October, should nothing be done before July. Upon the whole, the pros pects are that this session of Congress, which was opened by the administration with the demoralization and disorganization of the dem ocratic party, will be closed under the bitterest sectional animosities which have ever disgraced the country, and the derangement and dislocation of the substantial business interests of the whole Union. We are thrown into a revolution the end of which defies all human calculations

MORE POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS.—The Sew ard men of the North are persevering in their nurderous onslaughts upon the prominent members of the whig party. We have seen how bitterly they alluded to Mr. Fillmore's tour through the South, and how mercilessly they persisted in endeavoring to damage him is his own State. General Scott, their late champion, was not safe from their attacks in his retirement and domestic privacy; the only public act he has done since the election-hi course at the court martial on Wyse-was agerly seized by the unscrupulous Sewardites and tortured into a cause of reproach. Next came Mr. Crittenden, who, for having pleaded the cause of the son of an old friend on his trial for his life, was villified and covered with abuse with what effect remains yet to be seen-probably with none other than the very opposit of that intended by the Seward men. It seem however that Mr. Fillmore is the candidate Seward fears most. Again and again we see his organs return to the charge to destroy him and put all their malicious ingenuity to the test to discover some new fault to find in him. The last effort is worth notice. It is from the Albany Evening Journal; and runs as fol-

The Northern statesman who trusts to Southern gratude leans upon a broken staff. But Mr. Webster att buted his less of Southern support to the wrong cau The slave States were for Mr. Webster and Mr. Filmo who all along told Mr. W. that he was not a candida took the field, with the patronage of the government purchase delegates with.

The slave States will be astonished to fin Mr. Weed assuming the office of their organ and spokesman. What they intended before the nomination, and why they acted as they did thereat are things well known to many, possibly even to the Albany Evening Journal. And if the editor of that sheet is ignorant of the effect of State street dictation on the Southern mind. or has forgotten what was due to Mr. Webster for himself, and what as the nominee and instead ment of the rescuers of Burns, he is no longer fit to conduct his journal. He may rest assured that the country at large is neither so ill in formed nor so forgetful as to ignore these facts; the friends of Mr. Webster at all events will not easily he led to lay on Mr. Fillmore's shoulders a responsibility which they knowfull The European War and the Bread Question

The changing phases of the existing Euro pean war, immaterial and indecisive as they have been, since the formal declaration against Russia by the Western Powers, have affected our money and provision markets as sensibly as the changes in the surrounding atmosphere af-fect the index of the barometer. For several weeks past there has been a declining tendency in breadstuffs and provisions; and the Austre Prussian manifesto, suggesting, as it does, such an alliance against the Czar as may constrain him to satisfactory concessions for peace, has contributed further to the reduction of the prices of flour, wheat, corn and other staple ar ticles of subsistence. The news by the Arabia indicates a slight advance in the corn market; but this, we suspect, unless the present hopes of peace are disappointed will not arrest the general tendency to a decided reduction. Should the equivocations of this Austro-Prussian manifesto be succ ed by a genuine and conclusive alliance of the German States with England and France, we may count upon a continued reduction in the prime necessities of life, according to the prospects of peace; for the continuance of the war would necessarily involve a wasteful consumption and destruction of the old and the growing crops of the entire continent-a waste which, by a timely suspension of hostilities,

would be saved. This consideration has mainly influenced the gradual decline in breadstuffs for some week past, a decline which will be more rapid and decided should the movements of the Germanic powers in behalf of peace become more definite and satisfactory. In the event of the speedy closing of the war the decline in all articl subsistence will be marked and permanent; for, in addition to the saving of the growing sup plies of the continent, the extraordinary breadth of lands devoted by our farmers to the crops of the coming season will doubtless add s argely increased aggregate to our annual proucts beyond the immediate necessities of our population.

On the other hand, should the shuffling course for self-preservation adopted by Prussia and Austria fail of bringing the Czar to terms, and should the war progress from the extreme outside circle of operations to which it is now limited, into the heart of Europe, till the whole continent is involved in the conflagration, the result will indeed be a golden harvest to the American farmer, though not without its serious drawbacks to the multitudes of our populous cities. Let the war progress till Germany is drawn into the melée, and we may reasons bly count upon the rising of the revolutionary elements of the German and Italian States, and of Hungary and Poland. The onslaught upon Russia being thus complicated with a wide spread system of popular revolutionary movements, one of the inevitable consequer ces must be the wasteful destructio of all the materials of subsistence, from the ferocious instincts of the belligerents in the crip pling and destruction of each other, to an extent unparalleled in the history of the flercest barbarians.

The supplies of the continent being thus con sumed by war, including the resources of Odessa, the modern granary of Europe, it would devolve upon the United States and the Canadas to supply the deficiencies thus created The prices of bread and provisions of all kinds would be correspondingly advanced; and a pargely increased exodus to our shores from the famishing millions of Europe would further contribute to the famine standard in all the essentials of life. Excessive exportations of bread, and overwhelming accessions to our consumers at the same time, could not fail of giving our farmers their own prices for their pro ducts, nor of reversing the balances of our trans-Atlantic exchanges largely in our favor. prices would be in our large cities we almost fear to conjecture. One result would certainly be to drive multitudes of people from the sea board into the interior, and the addition, in con sequence, of large reinforcements to all the agricultural and bread-producing classes of the country. We hope, however, that no occasion for any such experiment may occur.

We have almost ceased to count upon a general war in Europe. The attitude assumed by Austria and Prussia betrays, at least, their anxiety for peace, notwithstanding their efforts to carry water upon both shoulders. The desire, the manifest policy, nay, the self-evident necessity of those Powers is peace. Neither the King of Prussia, nor the Emperor of Austria is secure upon his throne, should the venue of war be changed from the Baltic and the Black Sea to the old continental battle fields of Germany. The very fear entertained by their masters of the German, Italian and Hungarian revolutionary elements, though still in a state of repose, may lead to the pacification of Europe. The dilatory movements of Napier and Dundas promise it, and betray the policy of the allies to be rather to frighten the Czar into a compromise, than to thrash him into a capitulation. But still, should peace be secured, even before the adjournment of Congress, the demand for breadstuffs and provis ions in Europe will probably be fully equal to all the surplus of North America. The supplies of Odessa will be materially shortened; the prevailing scantiness of grain in France and Germany can scarcely be remedied by their growing crops; Turkey and Greece can export nothing, and may require large importations while the British islands, as usual, must look abroad for the necessities of their redundant

Even, therefore, in the event of a speed peace in Europe, and a consequent decided and permanent reduction in the prices of American flour, wheat, corn, beef, and all other provisions, there is every reason to believe that these prime necessities will still command a price sufficiently remanerative to our farmers to justify their largest capacities of production Let the small grain crops now ripening for the harvest be carefully gathered in, let the field of Indian corn which have been planted be thoroughly cultivated, let all the available spaces adapted to summer vegetables be appropriated to their culture, for, peace or war, there will be a market for them. Potatoes are particularly a cash article. The average product of an acre ought to be, north of Pennsylvania, at least two hundred bushels, which, at two dollars per bushel, is equivalent to the gross amount of four hundred dollars, or ten times the profit of an average acre of wheat, even at the present prices. Our farmers of ate years have somewhat neglected this invaluable esculent, the potato, for fear, perhaps of the rot; but it is to be hoped that no such

present season. The influx into this | not be fair to call this strictly a test ques single port of nearly fifty thousand grants in a single month—the bulk of them from Germany and Ireland—is an item of consumption which should not be overlooked by our farmers in their estimates of the cash value of potatoes. Cobbett abused the potato as a dirty root." It is the prince of vegetables, for upon a pinch it is equivalent to bread and

I cheese and the ledies weethed their faces with

"Bread," said Boniface, "bread, gentleme is the staff of life." And so it has been from the epoch of the unleavened cakes of the Hebrew patriarche down to the home-made loat and the baker's French twist of the present day. Ours is a bread-producing and a breadexporting country in the comprehensive sens of the term, According to Wall street estimates, the higher the prices of breadstuffs and provisions the greater the benefit to the whole community, from the balance of trade thus created to our credit. But we are rather inclined to the doctrine that the cheaper the means of subsistence the happier the people who enjoy them. Ten dollars a barrel for flour may enrich the farmer and the speculator, but the masses of the bread consumers, especially in large cities, can hardly be convinced that this high price is to their advantage. In this light, while our bread-producing farmers have a direct financial interest in the prolongation and exasperation of the European war into general conflict, nine-tenths of the American people have a more immediate interest in the question of peace, and the reduction of breadstuffs and provisions to the schedule of the peace establishment. It is an unhealthy state of things which enriches the few to the prejudice of the many; and a balance of trade secured by cruel exactions upon the poor is scarcely to be desired.

We have, therefore, no regrets to express for the general declining tendency in breadstuffs; nor shall we be inconsolable should the pacific movement of Austria and Prussia result in a still further reduction of wheat, flour, corn, beef, pork, bacon and potatoes. Should Russia be speedily brought to a treaty of peace, and should the aforesaid articles fall to reas prices, we shall not even then despair concerning the chances of our farmers. They have a goodly heritage-they have the promise bundant crops of all kinds; and we are quite sure they will be content with the fair profits of peace, though they might prefer the continued slaughter of the Turks, Greeks, Circas sians and Russians, and French and English with the addition of the royal Austrians and Prussians, and the revolutionary elements of Germany, Italy and Hungary involved in the business of mutual extermination. At all events, the prospect for higher prices depends upon the prospects of the war, and they, upon the whole, are decidedly in favor of peace.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS-THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.-Considerable interest is felt in political circles relative to the approaching Senatorial election in New Hampshire. The administration is also looking with anxiety to that quarter, and President Pierce undoubtedly expects that his guard at Concord will be able to whip in a majority of the House to the election of bis candidates, Harry Hibbard and John S. Wells

It is unfortunate for President Pierce's hope that all the democratic members of the New Hampshire Legislature do not possess that confidence in his infallibility which they might have had two years ago. They see that he has not covered his native State with glory; that however clever he may have been in managing New Hampshire politics, he has not been able to keep a straight reckoning since he has nominally held the helm of State; and that the ship having been condemned by the American people, they are expected to furnish new planks, in the hope that thereby she may be able to struggle a little while longer. They, however, think with the great majority of the people, that the officers, Pierce, Marcy and so forth, are altogether incompetent; that as far as they are concerned, the ship of State might have gone on the breakers or to some worse place a long time ago.

Then there are several nominal democrats pretty strongly tinctured with abolitionism. These gentlemen will be very likely to bolt, if Nebraska candidates are pressed forward by the democrats. On the other hand, unless two straight Nebraska men are elected the administration will be defeated. The administration papers in New Hampshire told the people before the election last March, that Nebraska was not a test question. We told them that it was the only test question, and that they should come out upon the broad constitutional platform; then stadd or fall as the case might be. If they were beaten, the defeat would have been much more preferable than the uncertain, trimming, dodging, dangerous system of tactics which they

are compelled to adopt now.

Speculations at this time upon the issue of the Senatorial election must be vague. The case stands thus: The democrats have a majority of three in the House, but they are not sure of several members on the Nebraska question. The coalition between the whigs and abolitionists is perfect, and it is stated that in order to get the votes of the anti-Nebraska democrats, the whigs and their woolly friends will cast their votes for George W. Morrison and Joel Eastman. Mr. Morrison is a democrat he now represents his district in Congress, and he voted against the Nebraska bill. Mr. East man was a prominent Webster whig in eighteen hundred and fifty-two. All the representatives of New Hampshire at the national capital have left their seats vacant, and they are now in Concord, watching, praying, caucusing and lobbying; there will probably be some swearing before the matter is settled.

In the election of United States Senator both branches of the New Hampshire Legisla ture have concurrent action; the House elects and the Senate's confirmation is necessary to final choice. Now the Senate is strongly democratic, probably there is a majority in favor of the administration and Nebraska. Should the House elect Morrison, or Eastman, or any one except Wells and Hibbard, the Senate would refuse to confirm the election. It is stated that an effort will be made to have this law altered, so that the Senators may be chosen by joint ballot of both branches in convention, but it seems to us that the same reasons which will probably prevent the election of Senators just now, will be sufficient to kill this movement ; it can be easily seen that the proposers of the scheme only desire to obtain the same end, though the means may be slightly sinuous.

The democrats have already been beaten on a test question in the House, a motion to go narrow calculations have prevented them from | into an election of Senators, last Tuesday, | Cel. Wm H. Bissell, of Illinois, it is feared, will not be able to resume his test in the House again. He planting an extraordinary crop of potatoes the | having been then negatived. Perhaps it may | still confined to his bed. Although his lower extremit

but the result of the attempt to force a ballot, previous to the meeting of the State Convention, shows that there is trouble in the camp.

It seems very probable that no Senators will be chosen by the New Hampshire Legislature at this session. Should this be the case, it will be only another proof that the people of New Hampshire, as well as those of every other State, have lost all confidence in the present administration. A few more such blows will finish Marcy and company.

MINTARY INTELLIBEROE.

THE DISCOVERY OF INCENDIARISM .- The insurance companies seem at last to have swakened to the necessity of searching out the causes of fires. Several companies have offered a reward of five thousand dollars for the discovery of the incendiary who is supposed to have set Jennings' building on fire. We trust the temptation may lead to the detection of the secoundrel, and hope that even should it fall in this instance, the insurance companies will again adopt the same course the next time a large fire occurs without a visible rational cause. Half the fires which occur, we are told, are the work of incendiaries. It is fair to infer that in a large proportion of these cases, a handsome reward would induce one of criminals to turn State's evidence against his associates, and thus a few at least of the wretches who keep us in terror might be brought to justice. The fear of some such occurrence, at all events, would check the commission of such crimes in future.

The Turf.

On Tuesday next, the races commence at the Union Course and continue three days, with two races each day. On the first day the sports will commence with two mile heats, and conclude with a race of mile heats, best three in five; on the second day, three mile racing, and mile will terminate with a sweepstakes, mile heats, closed with three entries. The horses to be engaged will be named the day previous to each race, and a the public in our advertising columns on the morning the race, with the colors of the riders.

The horses for the first day will be named at Lafayette Hall, Broadway, on Monday evening next. From the num-ber of celebrated horses that have already arrived, together with those on their way hither, we may expect see a good field for each of the liberal purses offered the proprietors. Highlander, Compromise, Blood, Little Arthur, Garret Davis, Madonna, Henry, Terrifier, Rube, Maid of Orleans, Sam Letcher, Wild Irishman, Little Flea, Jim Barton, Ellen Batemen, Kitty Hunt, with three from Obio, from Mr. Whitten's stables, are already in the neighborhood of the course; and Capt. Balcher, of Virginia, will arrive to day with Red Eye and two others. Mr. Ten Broeck will be on the ground in time with Lexington, Arrow, and two others; while also Canada will be represented by the celebrated horses Berry and Charley Riley, and with a host of others. Mr. Gibbons

tables from New Jersey will be here—enough to fill all the purses, and as many more as may be offered.

The Union Course has undergone a complete metamorphose during the last two weeks. The track has been ploughed up and well raked, making it now me of the est courses for running in the country. The stands have also been undergoing necessary repairs and altera-tions, a portion of which will be held in reserve for ladies and families who may wish to witness the exciting sports of the turf. With such fine prospects ahead, we may reasonably anticipate a lively time on Long Island the coming week.

Marine Affairs.

THE NEW STEAMER TO REPLACE THE HUMBOL scriptions for the building of the steamer to supply the place on the Havre line of the lost Humboldt having been completed, Messrs. Jacob A. Westervelt & Co. will by the seal next week. The subscribers to the stock comprise several of the late owners of the Humboldt, including Mr. Mortimer Livingston, Capt Lines, (who commanded the Humboldt,) Mr. Westervelt, (the builder,) and others. It is contemplated to make her a first class occan reasurer, with all the modern improvements and conveniences that distinguish the ocean palaces of the present day. She will register about 2,800 tons, and will be diagoany based with iron bands throughout. Her estimated worth, when completed, will be \$400,000. The dimensions are as follows:—Leugth on deck, 234 feet; breadth beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 29 feet. The Novelty Works furnish the engine, which it is stated will oscillator," of great power.

LAUNCH AT GREENPOINT .- The steam-tug Mercury, for Mesers. Livingston & Rodgers, was launched yes at Greenpoint. She is 120 feet long, 22 feet beam, 7% feet deep, and 200 tons measurement. She will be completed about the 1st of July. Mr. Collyer has commence laying the keel of another steam-tug, for the same firm, to be completed in three months. She will be 150 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 8 feet deep. Her machinery will be put in at the Allaire Works, and will be of sufficient ower to tow first class vessels.

LAUNCHED—At Port Jefferson, L. I., 12th inst., by Mesers. Hawkins & Darling, a fine schooner of about 250 tons burthen, called the John L. Darling. She will be mmanded by Capt. Henry Smith, of that port.

Loss of British Ship Bella will Probably all were Carw.

The schooner Kent, Capt. Hopkins, which arrived at
Baltimore on the 15th inst. from Rio Janeiro, reports having seen, on the 26th ult., in lat. 21 35, lon. 38 20 the wreck of the British ship Bella, bound from Bio Ja neiro to New York. From her appearance, Capt. H. presumes she had capsized, and that all on board had perished. She had a cargo of 4,300 bags of coffee and 200

sticks of logwood.

NERLERA LINE OF PACKETS.—A new line of packets, to run between different European ports and this city, are now in process of construction by Donald HeKay, Eq. The names of these ships, four in number, are the Japan, the Commodore Perry, the Republic of Commerce, and the Stranger's Home. They are to be first class vessels of 2,Nu tons, and built in the best style of this celebrated architect. The first to be launched will be ready in August and the others in immediate succession. The in Agust, and the others in immediate succession in Agust, and the others in immediate succession line will be fitted out by Capt. Lauchlin McKay, aim in the establishments of these packets is to rate with the Emigrant Aid Company, establish for the colonization of Nebraska.—Boston Advertise

DISTINGUISHED VISITERS.—There is quite a number of co brities sojourning among us. The summer season gonerally brings to our city distinguished characters from all parts of the world, and we are gratified to learn that they find the metropolis and its hotels much more mag-nificent than they anticipated. Prince Paul of Wurtem burg, Count Wedgentols, of Germany; ex-President Co-ballos, of Mexico; Mr. Stockel, Charge d'Affaires of Russia, and a number of other distinguished visiters from Peru, Chili and Europe, are now at the Metropolitan Ho tel, and their levees in the drawing rooms are quite a feature. Prince Paul of Wurtemburg is one of the most celebrated travellers of the age. He has just returned from California and South America, and is now on his way to the East Indies. He is brother to the present reigning Duke of Wurtemburg and cousin to Queen Vic-toris. Ex-President Ceballos of Mexico has with him about twenty of his most faithful adherents, who firm elleve that the star of their chief will be soon again in the ascendant. They are anxiously awaiting the course of events in Mexico, and the result of the contest going on tween Santa Anna and Alvarez.

We understand that the appointment of one of the Commissioners of Emigration has been tendered to and accepted by Rijah F. Purdy, Esq., by Governor Seymour. We learn that he takes the place of Mr. George

W. Blunt. On dit, that Senator Weller, of California, during the

Stanton, a resident of this city.

The Hon. G. Desu, (says the Poughkeepsie Telegraph,) is prevented from resuming his seat in Congress by se-

The announcement that the President had appointed Mr. O. Barrett, of Harrisburg, Pa., Governor of Nebraska, has been contradicted.

ks, has been contradicted.

Gov. Simpson, President of the Hudson Bay Companys the Lake Superior Journal of the 27th May, an here from Montreal by the first trip of the Northest route for the Red River and Hudson bay, on his an visit to the interior. The brigade of canoas from itreal arrived a day or two previous; with these, and contift, the Governor proceeds at once up Lake Suptowards the real North, where the mercury freeze summer. They have at Hudson Bay but aix week water navigation.

Rumor has it that the Hon. Jacob Brown, of Missin-sippi, is to receive the Havana consulship. This is one of the most lucrative offices to the gift of the Pre-